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GLOBAL

Mercado de carnes. Temas sanitarios principal razón de incertidumbre

21 July 2022 FAO ASF, HPAI and FMD are all concerns

According to the recently released OECD/FAO Agricultural Outlook report for 2022-2031, the global meat market continues to face uncertainty with animal disease outbreaks being the most significant risk.

The livestock and meat sector regularly experience serious economic repercussions from disease outbreaks despite advances in public health and veterinary measures. Outbreaks that shock markets can occur quickly and can take years to fully resolve. The socio-economic costs of these disruptions vary by country and situation depending on the importance of the loss of export markets, imports from an affected country, or when consumers reduce purchases because of health concerns.

ASF, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), and foot and mouth disease (FMD) pose significant ongoing risks for meat markets. The Outlook assumes that recovery from ASF in East and Southeast Asia will be completed by 2031, but said there is risk that this is not the case or that ASF emerges elsewhere. Investments to restructure and modernise production and processing facilities in the pig meat sector, and the successful development of a vaccine would have significant implications for future production and trade.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), which had previously impacted livestock markets for decades re-emerged at the end of 2021 in Brazil, temporarily halting exports to China, its main export market. It is assumed that this BSE outbreak will be contained and not affect Brazil's markets beyond 2022. If it is not contained the impact on Brazil's meat sector and on world markets would be significant.

Assumptions regarding productivity improvements and climate change policies will affect the meat sector's contribution to climate change. Since meat is a significant user of resources – of land, feed and water – lower demand along with productivity improvements would imply lower need for these inputs. Specifically, this means lower animal inventories and fewer feed inputs (meat production in 2019-21 used around 38% of the calories produced by the crops covered in this Outlook). Lower production would also imply lower GHG emissions from meat production compared to past decades. The role of the meat sector is critical in discussions on climate change, and future policies addressing environmental change may have important consequences for production and trade, said the report.

Other risks include changing consumer preferences. The Outlook assumes that preferences will be slow to change. Consequently, dietary preferences for lower - particularly red and processed - meat consumption are assumed to be adopted by a small but growing part of the population concentrated mainly in high income countries, and therefore will not significantly affect global meat consumption over the next decade. But preferences may change more than assumed, and more quickly, partly depending on relative prices. The development of novel alternative proteins as substitutes for traditional animal-based foods (meat and milk) may be attractive to meet the nutritional needs and food demands of an increasing population, which some consumers may consider to be more healthy and sustainable.

Advocates for novel alternative proteins foresee benefits that include better nutrition and health, and a reduction in greenhouse-gas emissions. However, scientific evidence on such benefits is not conclusive.

A key element on the prospects of alternative proteins will be their price relative to conventional protein sources from livestock.

Finally, consumers are expressing concerns about meat production systems, in particular animal welfare including traceability and the growing preference for antimicrobial-free meat due to the global risks associated with antimicrobial resistance. Antimicrobial-free and, more broadly organic, meat production systems are being adopted by an increasing number of producers and will affect global meat markets to the extent to which consumers are willing to pay a premium for such meat.

Pronóstico Trimestral USDA: corrigió a la baja las importaciones de CHINA

USDA reports that this month, 2022 China imports are revised down nearly 1.4 million tons from the April forecast to approximately half of 2021 levels due to moderate recovery in China pork production. China is forecast to remain the world's leading pork importer, accounting for 20 percent of global shipments, albeit down significantly from its 42 percent of trade share in 2020. The sharp plunge in China demand leaves major exporters such as the EU, Brazil, and United States searching for markets to offset diminished trade. With limited alternative markets that can absorb sizeable volumes, global pork trade is expected to fall 13 percent in 2022.



The changes in the China pork sector have a mixed impact on other meats. China chicken meat imports are revised lower in 2022 as consumers return to eating more pork, the preferred animal protein in China. However, unlike pork, the impact of the year-on-year decline in China chicken meat imports is far more muted. China is a relatively small player in the global chicken meat trade, accounting for only 5 percent of global shipments as the world's fifth largest importer. As such, major chicken meat exporters are expected to more easily offset the decline with shipments to other markets. On the other hand, China beef imports are forecast to rise 3 percent in 2022 as demand remains relatively unaffected by changes in the pork sector.

Beef: Global beef production for 2022 is virtually unchanged from April at 58.7 million tons. Elevated global beef prices continue to incentivize slaughter among major producers. Improved rainfall has encouraged Australian producers to retain more heifers for breeding, but beef production is still expected to increase over last year's historic low.

Global beef exports for 2022 are forecast up 1 percent to 11.9 million tons. Growth in Brazil, Canada, and Mexico more than offset a reduction in Australia. Brazil is forecast to export a greater portion of its production on firm China, Egypt, and U.S. demand. Although global import demand remains strong, inflationary pressures and persisting logistical issues have tempered greater demand expectations amid many countries lifting COVID-19 restrictions.

Pork: Global pork production for 2022 is forecast at 110.7 million tons, virtually unchanged from April as an upward revision in China offsets declines in the EU and Brazil. Production in China is raised nearly 2 percent to 51.8 million tons but remains below pre-African swine fever levels. EU and Brazil production is revised 2 percent lower to 22.6 million tons and 4.3 million tons, respectively, on slowing export opportunities weighing on prices.

Global pork exports for 2022 are revised nearly 10 percent lower to 10.6 million tons. The decline is primarily driven by a reduction in China imports which are lowered 39 percent to nearly 2.2 million tons on improved domestic supplies. Hong Kong imports are also revised down 21 percent to 275,000 tons as an increase in live swine imports from China bolsters local production. Demand is forecasted to increase in other markets such as South Korea, Mexico, Japan, and the Philippines, but are unable to offset the immense China decline.

Chicken Meat: Global chicken meat production for 2022 is virtually unchanged from the April forecast at 101.0 million tons as an upward revision in Ukraine largely offsets decreases in Brazil and the EU. Brazil inflation weakens domestic demand while the EU continues to grapple with elevated feed prices and the impact of highly pathogenic avian influenza.

Global chicken meat exports for 2022 are revised up 1 percent from April to 13.5 million tons as an improved outlook in Ukraine and China more than offsets reduced EU and UK shipments. China chicken meat imports are forecast to tumble further as rebounding domestic pork production eases demand for other animal proteins. Reduced domestic demand also supports a historical high level for China exports.

NOTE: The Ukraine chicken meat forecast is not typically revised for the July release. However, revisions are included given the complex and fluid domestic situation as well as significant changes in export policies and market access improvements since the April forecast.

CHINA

Importaciones de carne vacuna siguen creciendo y mantienen niveles históricos

por Cecilia Ferreira julio 20, 2022 Se mantiene el apetito chino por la carne vacuna. En junio el volumen importado del producto fue el segundo más alto desde que hay registros, con 229.769 toneladas.

Si se observan los datos del primer semestre del año, el acumulado alcanzó 1,1 millones de toneladas por un valor de US\$ 7.579, según datos de Aduanas publicadas por el gerente de Marketing de INAC, Lautaro Pérez.

Los datos entre enero y junio muestran un crecimiento de 39% en valor, 2% en volumen y 37% en el valor por tonelada.

Uruguay se consolida como el tercer principal proveedor, con 197.000 toneladas por US\$ 1.032 millones. Mostró un aumento de 26% en volumen y 79% en dólares.

En primer lugar se ubicó Brasil con 399.000 toneladas por US\$ 2.719 millones. Y en segundo lugar se posicionó Argentina, con 209.000 toneladas por US\$ 1.173 millones. En ambos casos hubo un aumento en la facturación pero una caída interanual en el volumen, de -7% en el caso de Brasil y -17% en el caso de Argentina.



La producción de carne de cerdo en el segundo trimestre es la más alta desde 2015

18/07/2022 La producción de carne de cerdo del segundo trimestre de China subió a 13,78 millones de toneladas, según cálculos basados en datos oficiales, el nivel más alto para el período desde al menos 2015, según Reuters. El segundo trimestre suele ser el período con la producción de carne de cerdo más reducida, ya que sigue a un aumento de sacrificios por las fiestas de Año Nuevo que tienen lugar entre enero y marzo.

Este año, China produjo aproximadamente la misma cantidad de carne de cerdo en abril-junio que el cuarto trimestre del año pasado, según mostraron los datos de la Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas. También fue un aumento del 2,4 % en el mismo período hace un año.

Los datos también mostraron que 365,87 millones de cerdos fueron sacrificados en la primera mitad del año. De eso, 16 productores de cerdos que figuran en la lista vendieron un total de 63,6 millones de cerdos, un aumento interanual del 48 %, dijo Boya Consulting, y los principales productores Muyuan Foods y Wens Foodstuff informaron un aumento del 80 % y 70 % respectivamente. .

El aumento de los precios ya está causando preocupación en Beijing con el planificador estatal interviniendo para tratar de enfriar un aumento en las últimas semanas. Sin embargo, la oficina de estadísticas dijo que el censo porcino creció a 430,57 millones de cabezas a fines de junio, frente a los 422,53 millones de cabezas a fines de marzo.

BRASIL

Boi/Cepea: demanda local sigue débil

Lygia Pimentel²¹ de julho de 2022 Categorias: Boi, Notícias Comentários: A demanda doméstica por carne bovina segue enfraquecida. Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, diante da inflação elevada, grande parte da população brasileira apresenta restrição orçamentária. Assim, muitos consumidores passam a procurar proteínas com valores mais competitivos, como as carnes suína e de frango e ovos, em detrimento do produto bovino. Dados do Cepea mostram que, quando comparadas as médias de junho e de julho (até o dia 19), observa-se valorização de 1,73% para a carcaça casada bovina negociada no atacado da Grande São Paulo, a R\$ 20,90/kg neste mês. E a maior demanda pelas concorrentes é evidenciada pelo movimento de alta um pouco mais intenso que é registrado para as carnes suína e de frango – também comercializadas no atacado da Grande São Paulo –, que apresentam valorizações de 5,04% e de 5,57%, respectivamente. Em julho, a carcaça especial suína é negociada à média de R\$ 9,85/kg, e o frango resfriado, de R\$ 8,15/kg.

Prevén que a partir de agosto mejorarán los valores

19 de julho de 2022 O mercado físico de boi gordo registrou preços pouco alterados nesta segunda-feira Segundo o analista de Safras & Mercado Fernando Henrique Iglesias, a semana iniciou com menor fluxo de negócios. “Muitos frigoríficos ainda estão ausentes da compra de gado, avaliando as melhores estratégias para aquisição de boiadas no curto prazo. A tendência é que em alguns estados do Centro-Norte persista o movimento de pressão de queda nos preços da arroba do boi, dada a posição ainda confortável das escalas de abate”, disse Iglesias.

O comentarista ainda afirma que já a partir de agosto o mercado contará com novos elementos de alta, a começar pelo aquecimento da demanda doméstica, com o Dia dos Pais atuando como motivador do consumo de carnes em todo o país.

Dessa maneira, em São Paulo (SP), a referência para a arroba do boi continuou a R\$ 316. Já em Dourados (MS), os preços subiram em R\$5 chegando a R\$296.

Ao mesmo tempo, em Cuiabá (MT) a arroba de boi gordo caiu R\$2 e teve preço de R\$ 291. Por outro lado, em Uberaba (MG), os preços continuam a R\$ 300.

Finalmente, em Goiânia (GO), os preços também permaneceram a R\$ 295 a arroba.

Boi: mercado atacadista

O mercado atacadista também voltou a operar com preços em queda.

Segundo Iglesias, o ambiente de negócios volta a sugerir pela continuidade deste movimento no curto prazo, em linha com uma reposição mais lenta entre atacado e varejo durante a segunda quinzena do mês.

Além disso, o especialista ainda diz que a demanda na primeira quinzena de agosto terá capacidade para promover uma recuperação dos preços da carne bovina.

Dessa maneira, o quarto dianteiro do boi caiu para R\$ 17,30, assim como a ponta de agulha caiu a R\$ 17,10.

Por fim, o quarto traseiro do boi permaneceu com preço de R\$ 22,35 por quilo.



Secex: creció el promedio diario de exportación en primeros once días de julio

19 de julho de 2022

O Brasil exportou nos primeiros 11 dias úteis de julho 89,1 mil toneladas de carne bovina fresca, refrigerada ou congelada, com média diária de 8.102 toneladas, de acordo com dados preliminares da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex), do Ministério da Economia.

Este volume é 7,6% maior do que o verificado em igual mês do ano passado, de 7.523 toneladas por dia.

O faturamento nos primeiros 11 dias úteis de julho somou US\$ 593,59 milhões, 34,1% a menos do que o acumulado de julho de 2021.

Na comparação diária, contudo, o valor de US\$ 6,66 milhões é 22,4% maior do que a média diária de US\$ 5,44 milhões de um ano antes

Brasil representó el 20% de las importaciones de EE.UU.

20 de julho de 2022 A cota de exportação de carne fresca do Brasil para os Estados Unidos foi preenchida e as vendas para os norte-americanos caem em maio. Após ter atingido a marca recorde de 46 mil toneladas comercializadas em janeiro, o volume de vendas do Brasil para os Estados Unidos foi declinando e ficou em 15 mil toneladas em maio, segundo dados do Usda (Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos).

Apesar dessa queda, os brasileiros mantiveram uma participação de 20% no volume de carne bovina importada pelos norte-americanos de janeiro a maio. No mesmo período do ano passado, era de 9%.

Nos cinco primeiros meses deste ano, os EUA importaram 724 mil toneladas. Deste volume, 151 saíram do Brasil. Os norte-americanos deverão importar 1,6 milhão de toneladas neste ano, 9% a menos do que em 2021.

AFTOSA Gobierno brasileño pretende dejar de vacunar hacia 2026

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 15/07/2022

A afirmação foi feita pelo ministro da Agricultura, Marcos Montes, em vídeo exibido no Fórum Pecuária Brasil

O governo federal pretende anunciar em 2026 o fim da obrigatoriedade da vacina contra febre aftosa em todos os Estados brasileiros.

A afirmação foi feita nesta quinta-feira, 14, pelo ministro da Agricultura, Marcos Montes, em vídeo exibido no Fórum Pecuária Brasil realizado na manhã desta sexta-feira, 15, pela consultoria Datagro.

A medida tornaria o País livre da doença sem vacinação, o que é positivo para o mercado. “Anseio histórico do setor pecuário, mas que também vai nos permitir acessar mais mercados e, e em especial, aqueles que pagam mais”, disse.

O ministro avaliou que o anúncio vai, ainda, reduzir os custos dos produtores que precisam destinar parte dos ganhos a proteção dos animais por meio da vacinação. “Cooperação das secretarias estaduais é importante neste avanço”, acrescentou.

Em abril, durante a ExpoZebu, Montes havia informado a suspensão da vacinação contra a febre aftosa, após a etapa de novembro de 2022, em sete Estados brasileiros.

Ao todo, serão aproximadamente 113 milhões de bovinos e bubalinos que deixarão de ser vacinados, o que corresponde a quase 50% do rebanho total do País.

As unidades da Federação que serão suspensas fazem parte do Bloco IV do Plano Estratégico do Programa Nacional de Vigilância para a Febre Aftosa (PE-PNEFA), e são elas Distrito Federal, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais e Tocantins.

Sustentabilidade

Montes relatou também sobre os desafios que a pecuária brasileira precisa enfrentar, como a identificação individual dos animais. “O tema da rastreabilidade já está em discussão na Câmara setorial da cadeia produtiva da carne bovina”, disse.

Para ele, o País precisa ampliar o número de bovinos rastreados por meio de soluções ecologicamente viáveis e que possam ser internacionalmente reconhecidas.

“É necessário montar uma base de dados sobre a cadeia, capaz de agregar informações confiáveis e estratégicas”, disse o ministro. “Trará muitos benefícios ao setor”, acrescentou.

De acordo com Montes, a questão ambiental não pode ter inconformidades na legislação, “pois afasta financiadores e, pior, afasta os clientes”.

Além de concluir o Código Florestal, o ministro disse que é preciso “dar um basta ao desmatamento ilegal”. “São (desmatamentos) muitas vezes atribuídos à agropecuária de forma incorreta ou até de má fé”, apontou.



URUGUAY

Mercado ganadero en formación con aumento de la faena

Por Manuela García Pintos, 20/07/2022 Hay disparidad de precios y una oferta que no abunda INAC. La faena semanal fue de 36.062 cabezas, 21% superior. Manuela García Pintos

El mercado de haciendas sigue en formación, con mucha disparidad de entradas y precios. De hecho, la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG) reflejó un nuevo ajuste en los valores: el novillo gordo cotiza US\$ 5,14 por kilo carcasa, la vaca US\$ 4,87 y la vaquillona US\$ 4,99.

Esta semana, la ACG informó que el mercado de haciendas continúa con una faena reducida y con poca presión de oferta: “Mercado en formación, nuevo ajuste de los valores”, se indicó.

Alberto Gallinal, directivo de la ACG, comentó a El País que en una semana con algo más de 30 mil cabezas de ganado faenado -casi 7 mil más que la anterior- hubo pocas transacciones a nivel de consignatarios, con gran disparidad entre plantas en lo que refiere a valores (de 30 hasta 50 centavos en el caso de las vacas). “La oferta no abunda, más bien escasea”, dijo.

Las entradas son relativamente cortas y van de cinco días a una semana; 10 días las más largas.

“Es un mercado que está en formación con disparidad de precios, con una oferta de ganado que no abunda. Para adelante, con el ganado de corral y cuota, veremos lo que demande la industria y qué oferta aparece”, señaló.

La faena semanal fue 21% superior a la anterior, pero el ganado gordo proveniente de verdeo sigue siendo muy escaso Salvo de corral o de cuota, dijo, ganado de verdeo y gordo no hay. Además, los verdeos tampoco han venido bien, sino que está todo muy quedado y retrasado.

Según el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), la faena semanal bovina fue de 36.062 cabezas, un 21% más respecto a la semana anterior. El volumen faenado acumulado en 2022 es un 4% más frente al mismo período de 2021. Por categorías, se faenaron 18.434 novillos, 12.902 vacas y 4.190 vaquillonas.

Sobre el mercado de la reposición, el director del escritorio Gallinal y Boix Negocios Rurales, hizo referencia que la oferta es reducida, con una demanda cautelosa y expectante mirando los precios del ganado gordo y cómo se mueve el invierno. Señaló también que la capacidad forrajera está disminuida, con un volumen de verdeo y praderas que no termina de aparecer y eso hace que la demanda este cautelosa.

Al respecto, la ACG comentó que la reposición está “menos ofertada” y, como continúa la poca concreción de negocios, tuvo un “leve ajuste en valores”.

Habilitaron 19 plantas para exportar carne enfriada sin hueso a Singapur

19/07/2022

En diálogo con Valor Agregado de radio Carve, Juan Ignacio Buffa, subsecretario del MGAP, informó que durante la semana pasada llegó la notificación de habilitación de 19 plantas para exportar a este mercado, que tiene un arancel 0 y puede ser interesante para desarrollar

En paralelo a las negociaciones del Mercosur para cerrar un acuerdo con Singapur, el Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca concretó la habilitación de 19 plantas para exportar carne enfriada sin hueso a este destino, en donde hay 0% de aranceles.

En diálogo con Valor Agregado de radio Carve, Juan Ignacio Buffa, subsecretario del MGAP, informó que durante la semana pasada llegó la notificación de habilitación de 19 plantas para exportar a este mercado, que tiene un arancel 0 y puede ser interesante para desarrollar.

“Uruguay tendría las condiciones para exportar desde 19 plantas. Estamos en tratativas de poder componer un par de plantas más que faltan, a las que se les pidió más información y estamos trabajando en ello”, informó.

Según Buffa, esto se inscribe en un marco general de aperturas de mercado. Singapur está geográficamente ubicado en un punto en donde a Uruguay le interesa posicionarse, con una demanda de alimentos importante y una economía pujante, por lo que las expectativas son grandes.

“Cada cinco días esta administración ha hecho una gestión para abrir y/o para sostener algún mercado”, dijo.

Para mencionar alguna de las cosas más relevantes, informó que se ha contestado formularios en el sudeste asiático, un foco claro para desarrollar e insertar la cadena exportadora de proteína de carne: Malasia, Indonesia, Arabia Saudita, Egipto, Marruecos, Perú, República Dominicana, Suiza, Corea del Sur, “Estamos trabajando en varios frentes. Avanzar un paso en el acceso a mercados. Es imprescindible para desarrollar el sector agropecuario en general”, indicó.

Sobre la habilitación de la lengua a Japón Buffa comunicó que técnicamente las respuestas fueron dadas y “está claramente en una dimensión política y de relaciones exteriores”,

Registro obligatorio de usos de agroquímicos



Sobre el registro obligatorio de usos de agroquímicos en el sector agropecuario, Buffa marcó que a la hora de que los productores usen cualquier agroquímicos hay un proceso exhaustivo profundo de los servicios agrícolas.

“Cada producto tiene todos los análisis atrás. El MGAP cuenta con sistema de control y penalización por malas prácticas”, dijo.

En tanto, informó que esto es una medida que viene del gobierno anterior.

“La evaluamos como una política pública fallida. La medida era para contratistas. Hay una cosa que es peor que una mala reglamento: una que no genera ningún efecto. Complejizaba la tarea y no generaba valor ni contribuía a potenciar los controles. Esto se puso sobre la mesa, se generó un espacio de conversación. Se discutieron los pros y contra de esto. Está habilitado es optativo y las exportadoras, certificadoras lo ven con muy buenos ojos”, aseguró.

Singapur: un pie en los mercados del Sudeste asiático

Actores de la industria cárnica fueron convocados a una reunión este jueves en el Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP) para informar sobre la firma de un Tratado de Libre Comercio entre el Mercosur y Singapur. El acuerdo fue anunciado este miércoles en la cumbre del Mercosur en Asunción.

Uruguay exportó US\$ 2 millones de carne vacuna a Singapur en el primer semestre de este año y US\$ 11 millones de sebo. Esto es relevante si se considera que entre enero y noviembre de 2021 Uruguay exportó US\$ 14 millones en productos cárnicos a los países que integran la Asociación de Naciones del Sudeste Asiático (ASEAN) que Singapur integra.

Singapur es un mercado de unos US\$ 300 millones anuales de importación de carne vacuna y su patrón de consumo permite la valorización de menudencias y subproductos. En los últimos 10 años ha importado entre 30 mil y 35 mil toneladas anuales.

Singapur tiene arancel cero para todos los productos por lo que el TLC anunciado no beneficiaría directamente a los países de la región en el acceso a ese mercado.

Antes del anuncio del Mercosur, esta semana se informó que Singapur habilitó a ocho nuevas plantas de Uruguay a exportar carne enfriada sin hueso a ese destino. Ahora quedó habilitada casi el 90% de la faena nacional, indicaron fuentes de INAC, que lo consideran un muy buen avance.

Para la carne enfriada que importa Singapur se registran valores promedio por tonelada de US\$ 10.600 dólares aproximadamente, estima INAC.

Mercado de Singapur

Un informe de 2021 de Meat & Livestock Australia describe el mercado de Singapur y las oportunidades que ofrece.

Singapur tiene un mercado de carne vacuna altamente competitivo, con más de 30 países que abastecen al mercado. Sin embargo, Australia, Brasil, Estados Unidos y Nueva Zelanda son los principales proveedores.

Las importaciones de carne vacuna han crecido constantemente en los últimos años, respaldado por un sector minorista y de servicio de alimentos en expansión y su creciente popularidad entre los singapurenses.

Las importaciones de carne vacuna en 2020–21 se contrajeron un 3% interanual, en gran parte debido a la escasez temporal del suministro de carne vacuna brasileña a principios de 2021.

La carne vacuna brasileña domina el mercado, representando el 58% de las importaciones totales, predominantemente congeladas. La escasez de suministro resultó en una disminución interanual del 5% en 2020–21, sin embargo, se prevé que el crecimiento de las importaciones repunte en el próximo año a medida que la producción mejore.

Australia representa el 19% de las importaciones totales y es el principal proveedor de productos de carne vacuna refrigerada, con una participación de mercado del 60%. La demanda de carne vacuna enfriada, que representa aproximadamente 20% de las importaciones totales de carne de res (unas 7.000 toneladas), registra una tasa de crecimiento constante de aproximadamente el 5% anual.

En 2020–21, las importaciones de carne enfriada crecieron un 11% interanual. A pesar de tener cuotas de mercado más pequeñas, Nueva Zelanda y EEUU aumentaron significativamente sus colocaciones en un 26% y un 41% respectivamente.

Singapur también está experimentando un rápido crecimiento en la demanda de carne japonesa, ya que son muy aficionados a sus cortes, aunque sigue siendo pequeña en volumen. En 2020-21, Singapur importó 436 toneladas de carne japonesa, un 56% de aumento interanual.

Singapur tiene un bien establecido y altamente consolidado mercado minorista de abarrotes. El comercio minorista moderno representa aproximadamente 80% y está dominado por solo tres jugadores clave: FairPrice, Dairy Farm y Sheng Siang.



Singapur había experimentado un rápido crecimiento en el número de tiendas gourmet y carnicerías de lujo antes del COVID-19. Muchos de ellos ofrecen tiendas minoristas y servicios de comida para cenar, que también se conoce como «comer y comprar», un concepto emergente dirigido a consumidores de alto poder adquisitivo y aspiracionales. Este segmento de nicho representa una gran oportunidad para cultivar productos de carne de primera calidad ya que sus consumidores objetivo son comedores sofisticados de carne con una mayor frecuencia de consumo y un interés más fuerte en experimentar con cocinas internacionales.

Facilitar la cocción de la carne sigue siendo fundamental en Singapur, ya que la mayoría de los consumidores lo consideran menos versátil e inconveniente de preparar y cocinar. Paquetes listos para cortar o kits de comida listos para cocinar, y recetas inspiradoras de carne vacuna son prácticas comunes utilizadas por los minoristas para atraer a los consumidores.

Importancia de ASEAN

El hecho de que Singapur no tenga aranceles para la carne ni otras importaciones limita el beneficio de acceso que un TLC tendrá para las exportaciones desde el Mercosur.

Sin embargo puede ser un paso clave para acercarse a la ASEAN, considerado “un relevante importador de carnes” y “un mercado diverso que presenta oportunidades para múltiples productos cárnicos” según un informe de INAC de diciembre de 2021.

“Su atractivo comercial irá en aumento por razones estructurales”, indica INAC, como el alto y creciente nivel de población (9% de la población mundial), el alto poder adquisitivo promedio y el crecimiento del consumo de carne per cápita que entre 2015 y 2020 se multiplicó por 4: de 1 a 4 kilos anuales por persona.

Uruguay no tiene acceso sanitario a 9 de los 10 miembros del bloque para exportar carne bovina.

“De lograr un flujo exportador relevante de carne bovina a esta región, se alcanzaría un nivel de acceso a los mercados igual al de Nueva Zelanda”, afirma INAC.

INAC recibió equipo técnico de EE.UU.

22/07/2022 Para trabajar en el nuevo certificado cárnico electrónico

El Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) recibió a una delegación de la Oficina de Comercio de la Aduana de Estados Unidos (U.S. Customs and Border Protection), con la que trabajó en una nueva versión del e-Cert para el intercambio de certificados electrónicos.

El sistema e-Cert que funciona desde setiembre de 2021 tras ser aprobado por el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional de los Estados Unidos, a partir del acuerdo entre U.S Customs and Border Protection (CBP) y el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), permite el intercambio electrónico de los certificados de cupo cárnico Estados Unidos, cubriendo las necesidades de los exportadores con mejoras en la precisión en el intercambio entre CBP e INAC.

La delegación de USA estuvo conformada por Julia Peterson (Chief, Quota and Agriculture Branch), Jeremy Sanchez y Andrew Vielhaber (International Trade Analyst), acompañados por Ricardo Romero, miembro de la Embajada de Estados Unidos. Por Uruguay participaron el presidente del INAC, Conrado Ferber, Marcelo Secco, presidente de la Asociación de la Industria Frigorífica del Uruguay (Adifu) y Daniel Belerati, presidente de la Cámara de la Industria Frigorífica (CIF).

Se realizaron algunas presentaciones vinculadas con las condiciones de acceso a mercados, calidad, certificaciones y administración de cuotas a cargo de las gerencias de INAC de Marketing, cuyo expositor fue Alvaro Pereira (jefe de Acceso e Inteligencia de Mercados), Natalia Barsanti (gerente de Calidad e Información) y Raquel Pol especialista en Acceso a Mercados de la Gerencia de Información de INAC.

También se desarrolló una reunión de trabajo de carácter estrictamente técnico donde participaron los equipos de las Gerencias de Información y Tecnología de la Información, de cara a la implementación de la nueva versión del certificado electrónico de cupos. Estados Unidos es un mercado muy importante para las carnes uruguayas, pero cuenta con una cuota de 20.000 toneladas y un arancel extra cuota de 26,4%.

La demanda por carne roja en China "está muy activa"

20/07/2022

Con la reapertura de las principales ciudades chinas el consumo tuvo un rebote y eso genera buenas perspectivas en la demanda

Desde noviembre de 2020 el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) tiene una oficina en Beijing y está a cargo Victoria Cai. Cada seis meses se realiza un contacto directo en conjunto con la Junta de INAC en el que se brinda un informe que realiza la funcionaria china.

Este martes se realizó uno de ellos y allí se informó que las principales ciudades de China estuvieron con un cierre total hasta junio y ahora los restaurantes están funcionando. Con esto se ha dado un consumo furor, de rebote.



“La gente está saliendo, ya no hay la limitación que había. En vacaciones de verano se prevé mayor frecuencia de trenes y Beijing está por empezar a recibir vuelos internacionales”, contó Joaquín Martinicorena, representante de Federación Rural en la Junta de INAC.

Además, el funcionamiento de los puertos se está normalizando. Están trabajando más fluidamente y el nivel de colocación de la demanda china ha sido más fluido. Comentó que el promedio de la tonelada ha sido de 5.600 dólares y resaltó que las ferias de alimentos están programadas para noviembre y diciembre.

“A no ser porque la guerra viene pegando, el tema del consumo de carne con China ha tenido un rebote”, contó.

El segundo semestre es de mayor demanda que el primero, por lo que se prevé, a no ser que haya una catástrofe, una buena demanda por parte de China. Esto se verá influido por el inminente ingreso de la aftosa a Australia.

“La demanda por carne roja en China está muy activa”, aseguró.

Sobre el mercado interno, Martinicorena explicó que la demanda externa es baja y que es difícil conseguir ganado con buena terminación.

“Vemos que va a haber unos 45 días desafiantes para cumplir las faenas con números como los del año pasado. Todo depende de cómo se den las variables. El que tiene ganado pronto que no especule”, aseguró.

TLC con China es muy bien visto por sectores de agroindustria

17/07/2022 Tanto ganaderos, laneros, lecheros, agricultores e industriales valoraron que se pueda llegar a un acuerdo con el principal socio comercial del país

“Este tipo de acuerdos es lo que precisamos de un gobierno. Estamos muy conformes y contentos...”Manuela García Pintos

Está semana el presidente de la República informó que Uruguay inicia negociaciones formales con China por un Tratado de Libre Comercio. Luis Lacalle Pou informó que los acuerdos suponen prosperidad, oportunidades y trabajo y que desde el inicio del gobierno el foco se ha puesto en tratar de vender materia prima, productos industriales y tecnológicos nacionales.

Con este TLC, todo el sector agropecuario se verá muy favorecido. Así opinó Daniel Castiglioni, broker de carnes uruguayo radicado en China: “Todos los productos que van hacia China, desde el principal la carne vacuna, como los lácteos, el pescado y la soja se van a ver beneficiados”, sostuvo.

La carne y la mayoría de los productos pagan un 12% de impuestos, pero una vez firmado el TLC empezaría a darse una rebaja porcentual de 1% por año, dependiendo el producto.

“A primera instancia, no parece un porcentaje muy importante, pero al fin de 10 o 12 años estaríamos con arancel 0. Esto haría una diferencia competitiva del 10% o 12% en valores respecto a competidores que no tienen TLC. Es favorable, es un proceso de mucho tiempo pero no importa porque una vez hecho ya queda y lo importante es estar en el camino”, aseguró en diálogo con Rurales El País.

El consultor en temas internacionales, Mag. Gonzalo Oleggini, hizo referencia a que es un anuncio “muy importante” para Uruguay, porque es uno de los hitos relevantes luego de la firma del Mercosur, hace 30 años.

“Es muy importante para Uruguay conseguir otros acuerdos comerciales con potencias como China. El Mercosur ha logrado algún acuerdo, pero con países no tan relevantes desde el punto comercial. China es el país que más exporta e importa del planeta”, dijo.

En Valor Agregado de radio Carve, el especialista señaló que hubo discusión respecto al posicionamiento político, dado que el mundo está en un proceso claro de guerra con invasión de Rusia a Ucrania. No obstante, aclaró que “no deberíamos”, por muchas razones, mezclar estas cosas dado que Uruguay necesita de estos acuerdos.

“Desde el punto de vista político, Uruguay debe dar el paso porque necesitamos comercio. Esto no implica directamente una solución política, lo más importante del Tratado es la apertura comercial”, indicó.

En el mundo hay más de 400 acuerdos comerciales y el promedio de negociación a nivel global es de un año y medio. Algunos duran más, como es el caso de la Unión Europea-Mercosur (23 años), pero lo normal es un año y medio o dos.

“Seguramente en 2024 cerramos el acuerdo. El TLC luego de firmarse debe ser ratificado, ir al Parlamento y que sea ley”, aclaró.

Exportamos más a China de lo que le importamos. Es decir, hay más oportunidades que amenazas. “Es un acuerdo asimétrico entre un país de 3,5 millones de habitantes frente a uno de 1400 millones. El potencial de Uruguay es casi infinito, pero para China es más limitado. Ahí tenemos más para ganar”, aseguró.

También sostuvo que hay sectores más impactados y en los que habrá que tomar medidas -como el plástico y el químico-, pero en el resto de los sectores se pueden ver beneficiados con mayores ventas.



Finalmente, Oleggini recordó que las exportaciones de 2022 terminarán en 14 mil millones a 15 mil millones de dólares, un año récord. De ese total, entre 5000 y 6000 millones de dólares irán a China, más del 40% de las exportaciones uruguayas. Duplica lejos a Brasil y es seis u ocho veces más de lo que le vendemos a Argentina. “China es nuestro principal cliente y puede seguir creciendo”, concluyó. Carnes.

China es el principal comprador de la carne vacuna uruguaya. En lo que va del año casi un 80% del volumen total de la carne exportada fue a este destino: de las 299 mil toneladas exportadas, 199 mil fueron al gigante asiático. En valores, China pagó US\$ 1.083 millones de un total de US\$ 1.500 millones de dólares. Para su ingreso las carnes uruguayas deben pagar un arancel del 12%.

Gonzalo Valdés Requena, presidente de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay (ARU), consideró que este es un paso más en lo que ya venía trabajando el gobierno y con el que la gremial siempre estuvo muy cercana a las posibilidades de dialogar con terceros países. “Entrar en un TLC con China, es un anuncio que se esperaba para fines del año pasado, se dio seis meses más tarde y hay que manejarlo con cautela porque ahora empieza la negociación en sí”, comentó.

Valdés sostuvo que si bien se confirmó la posibilidad de concretar un TLC con China, ahora empieza un proceso de negociación que va a llevar tiempo y trabajo poder individualizar cada uno de los elementos que formarían parte del tratado para llegar a un texto final.

“Obviamente, para el sector sería un acuerdo más que importante, sobre todo, por la cantidad de aranceles que pagamos. En 2021, solo en carne, se superaron los 300 millones de dólares en total. Es decir, es muy significativo así que todo lo que sea para bajar aranceles son buenas noticias y hay que estar atentos a todas las condiciones que se puedan venir para lograr cerrarlo”, aseguró.

Por su parte, el presidente de la Federación Rural, Martín Uría Shaw, comentó que para el sector productivo esto es “una muy buena noticia”, con la que todo el sector exportador está con grandes expectativas.

“A partir de ahora se genera una expectativa en todo el país para saber qué alcance tendrá todo esto. Nos hemos pasado hablando de la globalización del mundo, pero parecería que esa globalización para Uruguay aplicaba solo para bienes de servicio o de consumo... Ahora aparece la oportunidad de que Uruguay pueda salir a formar parte de esa globalización con su producción”, señaló.

En ese sentido, Uría cree que esto va a traer “muchos beneficios” para el país y que van a haber “muchas oportunidades”.

“El sector ganadero uruguayo, en base a un esfuerzo importante que hemos hecho los productores, ha establecido su carne en el mundo como un producto reconocido por su inocuidad, buen manejo sanitario, de bienestar animal y con trazabilidad. Los productores hemos ido sorteando esas barreras que limitan el acceso a diferentes mercados”, explicó.

Además, aseguró que está “muy bien” que desde el gobierno se abra la posibilidad de poder derribar barreras económicas: “Lo más importante es el concepto general que se visualiza del gobierno de ver un país agropecuario, aprovechando esa globalización del mundo”.

China es un mercado estratégico para las carnes uruguayas y las menudencias. El año pasado la cadena de carne bovina y ovina pagó US\$ 337 millones, la cifra más alta en la historia exportadora de ambos sectores, porque también subieron los volúmenes exportados.

Al momento de comprar carne uruguaya, los importadores de China son los que pagan los mayores aranceles y eso lo traducen al precio de compra, porque otros competidores de Uruguay, como Australia y Nueva Zelanda, tienen acuerdos comerciales que les facilitan el acceso. Las exportaciones de la cadena cárnica son altas y el TLC con China mejorará la competitividad de las carnes uruguayas frente a las de los demás abastecedores que compiten con el producto uruguayo. Seguramente logre poner a Uruguay a la par de Australia.

La carne bovina pagó en 2021 alrededor de US\$ 305 millones por concepto de aranceles y China fue uno de los mercados donde se pagó más, con un crecimiento de 62% frente al año anterior, según datos de un estudio de mercado realizado por el Instituto Nacional de Carnes. Uruguay accede a China con un arancel de 12% en la mayoría de los productos cárnicos.

A su vez, en carne ovina, China lleva toda la res y con hueso. En 2021, el producto pagó US\$ 17 millones de aranceles en los mercados y el 99% de ese monto se explica por las ventas a China, donde los importadores acapararon el mayor volumen posible.

Uruguay exporta más a China de lo que importa; son más oportunidades que amenazas para el país Ovinos.

Por su parte, el presidente del Secretariado Uruguayo de la Lana (SUL), Miguel Sanguinetti Gallinal, consideró que, de concretarse, “será positivo para todos los rubros del sector agropecuario”.

En lanas, China es un importante importador de las lavadas, cardadas y peinadas, producto conocido como Tops. Se elabora con lanas de finuras medias y gruesas y el gigante asiático es el principal mercado, aunque ahora lleva tres años sin comprar Tops. Asimismo, importa lanas más finas.



“En carne ovina, China es un jugador muy importante y está demostrado que valorizó el producto uruguayo, dinamizando la faena de todas las categorías”, recordó el titular del SUL.

Según Sanguinetti, lo más importante “es la visión que está teniendo Uruguay en querer concretar tratados de libre comercio, en buscar mejorar el acceso a los mercados. Eso es lo que precisamos de un gobierno. Estamos muy conformes y muy contentos. Vemos un futuro muy auspicioso, sabiendo que Uruguay está produciendo los alimentos que el mundo precisa. Producir más carne en el mundo no es tan fácil”.

El titular del SUL consideró fundamental que “todo el espectro político entienda lo que significa el TLC con China, al igual que los sindicatos. Hay que ponerse espalda con espalda para llevarlo adelante, defendiendo todo lo que hay defender pero siempre mirando para adelante”.

Mientras tanto, el Gerente General de Central Lanera Uruguay (CLU), empresa cooperativa y exportadora que es titular de Lanera Piedra Alta (Florida), Diego Saavedra, entiende que en el sector lanero en general y no sólo pensando en la exportación de Tops, el efecto del TLC “será de neutro a positivo”. Los competidores de Uruguay entran todos sin aranceles con sus productos.

El diferencial de arancel entre sucia, lavada y tops es poco, pero hay impuestos internos que deberían negociarse o equipararse entre los distintos estados de las lanas.

Lácteos.

El presidente del Instituto Nacional de la Leche (Inale), Juan Daniel Vago, recordó que Uruguay es hoy el segundo exportador mundial de lácteos a China. “Para la cadena de valor lechera hoy China es un mercado importante, pero podríamos llegar a bajar aranceles y competir mejor con Nueva Zelanda, que el año próximo no pagará más aranceles”.

Para leche en polvo el arancel es 10% y para productos como quesos 18%. “En la medida que bajen los aranceles con el acuerdo, no sólo va a permitir un flujo más importante de comercio, también se podrá buscar exportar otros productos derivados o incluso quesos. Cuando los precios son altos el arancel no se nota tanto, pero cuando tienden a moderarse, ese 10% de arancel es vender o no vender”, reconoció Vago.

China está comprando un tercio de los lácteos exportados por Uruguay. Hoy los mercados son Argelia, China y Brasil son los tres principales destinos entre más de 60 mercados a los que se le venden lácteos. A su vez, el titular del Inale recordó que los consumidores del país asiático están cambiando sus hábitos y la Cámara de la Industria Láctea de China, “está impulsando y difundiendo el consumo de lácteos en niños y mayores. Ese cambio de hábitos va a beneficiar a Uruguay y otros exportadores, porque habrá más consumidores y más demanda”.

“Este tipo de acuerdos es lo que precisamos de un gobierno. Estamos muy conformes y contentos...”

En pie.

Federico Di Santi, principal de la empresa del mismo nombre que lleva exportados más de 100 cabezas de ganado en pie hacia China, aseguró que “veo como algo sumamente positivo que se llegue a un TLC”. Destacó que es una muy buena noticia, “si bien hay que tener en cuenta que tanto la concreción del mismo, como el hecho de alcanzar porcentajes interesantes de exoneración de aranceles son cosas que llevan tiempo”.

En diálogo con Rurales El País, Di Santi consideró como algo muy bueno que se haya empezado a transitar el camino y dijo que “sin dudas será algo en lo que respecta a la exportación de ganado en pie, y por supuesto que en muchos otros sectores, como la venta de carne y de leche, que ayudará a ponernos en mejor posición competitiva frente a nuestros principales competidores”.

Exportación de ganado vacuno

En el caso del ganado en pie los competidores de Uruguay son Australia, Nueva Zelanda y Chile, “todos cuentan con TLC firmado con China, algunos ya llegaron a exonerar el 100% de los aranceles, otros están, como Chile, en vías de ello, pero hace años que empezó a reducirlos”. O sea, agregó Federico Di Santi, que realmente creo que va a impactar sin dudas en forma muy positiva en el futuro si se concreta”. Y consideró que “será algo que empezará a dar frutos y se empezará a ver resultados en poco tiempo”.

Por ello se mostró “muy contento”, asegurando que “si mantenemos nuestras condiciones sanitarias seguramente esto va a repercutir en mejoras de las ventas, o por lo menos en una sustancial mejora de la competitividad frente a nuestros principales competidores”.

El sector ganadero sería uno de los principales beneficiados. Hoy la carne y la mayoría de los productos derivados pagan un 12% de aranceles para ingresar a China. La leche en polvo un 10%, quesos entre 8 y 10%, cítricos en torno a 11%, arándanos 15% y soja 3%

“Es momento que llegue la globalización para la producción...”

China tocó piso; ahora empieza a subir otra vez

China ha estado muy golpeada por el confinamiento y encierro y eso se vio reflejado en una baja del consumo. Sin embargo, a partir de la semana pasada, con la gente saliendo a la calle, se ha dado una reactivación. Eso ha mejorado, pero se venía de un parate de un mes y medio con muy poca demanda.



Con eso, los precios estaban a la baja. Hoy hay mayor optimismo. Los precios llegaron a su piso y ahora se espera que vuelvan a subir. De todas formas, los importadores están muy tímidos y golpeados. Este congelamiento de stocks ha hecho que muchos de ellos tengan problemas financieros porque tienen la mercadería parada y no se han podido mover. Hoy China necesita salir a vender sus stocks para poder hacerse de capital otra vez.

“Significará una muy buena oportunidad para mejorar la posición frente a nuestros competidores”

TLC traería oportunidades para el trigo, la colza y el arroz

En el sector de la agricultura y los granos, ya sea en cultivos de secano como en el arroz, un TLC con China puede brindar nuevas oportunidades que al día de hoy aún se están midiendo, pero que indudablemente generaría un impacto positivo. De los granos que produce nuestro país, China demanda casi todos. “Es muy importante la noticia, nos favorece extremadamente y nos facilita el comercio”, comenzó diciendo Jorge Erro, director de Barraca Erro. “Para que tengamos dimensión del espacio que requiere China y lo que podemos aportarle, dentro del volumen total que demanda China de soja Uruguay le aporta un 2% o 3%, o tal vez menos”. Si bien para la oleaginosa el arancel es bajo, un TLC de estas características podría dinamizar toda la cadena e incluso abrir la puerta a otras producciones de nuestro país.

Pulpas sin hueso subieron \$ 10 por kilo

Pablo Antúnez Por Pablo Antúnez, 20/07/2022 Por movimiento al alza del dólar que se registró el viernes El consumo de carne bovina está estabilizado más allá de las subas.

A partir de ayer, las pulpas desosadas y envasadas al vacío importadas de Brasil, subieron \$ 10 por kilo en el abasto interno, ajustando el incremento del valor del dólar registrado la semana pasada.

El aumento se esperaba en el mercado interno desde hace siete días. Es que esas pulpas, que llegan desde frigoríficos exportadores de Brasil, habilitados para embarcar a la Unión Europea y China (entre otros mercados), tienen una relación directa con el precio del dólar. La moneda estadounidense subió \$ 2 la semana anterior y el kilo de pulpas sin hueso brasileñas valen US\$ 5 por kilo, determinando la de \$ 10 por kilo.

A su vez, la reciente suba del dólar neutralizó la baja del precio de la carne con hueso, producto de la caída del precio del ganado gordo en el mercado local. Los frigoríficos dejarían sus listados de precios como están, sin poder reflejar esa caída del valor del gordo en el precio de la media res. En Uruguay el ganado se paga en dólares y es la materia prima básica de la industria frigorífica.

Bajas. Mientras tanto, la tendencia en el precio de la carne en el mercado brasileño es a la baja y eso favorecería la importación de ciertos cortes para el abasto uruguayo en los próximos meses.

El costo final de la carne vacuna brasileña deberá caer hasta un 20% para el consumidor final en 2023, debido a una mayor oferta del producto en el mercado interno.

Así lo señala el informe difundido por Safras & Mercado, que publicó la Asociación de la Industria Frigorífica Brasileña (Abrafrigo).

Actualmente, la canal bovina se vende en Brasil por aproximadamente R\$ 320. Para el próximo año, la expectativa es que cueste R\$ 250 para los mataderos, luego de un aumento “considerable” de los rodeos brasileños para el próximo año. Así lo explicó el director de la consultora, Fernando Iglesias.

Al mismo tiempo, señaló que el sector también seguirá con una tendencia de fuertes exportaciones.

“El aumento de la oferta dentro de Brasil y las ventas en el exterior irán de la mano. Todo esto es posible además de la buena expansión del volumen de reemplazo de los rodeos bovinos con la incorporación de terneros”, dijo Iglesias.

Se espera que en agosto ya entre carne con hueso desde Brasil

por Cecilia Ferreira julio 20, 2022

Baja el ganado en el mercado local, sube el dólar. Y se demora el ingreso de carne vacuna con hueso desde Brasil. “Ya estamos terminando casi todas las empresas lo que es trámites en el Ministerio de Ganadería para poder” traer carne desde el país norteno, dijo a Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural el director de Abasto Santa Clara, Jorge López.

En el caso concreto de esa empresa ya están avanzando en alguna tentativa de negocios. “Pienso que en agosto ya va a entrar algo de carne con hueso”, apuntó, “para ir viendo la calidad y aceptación que puede llegar a tener en volúmenes ese tipo de asado”.

Ahora en invierno también podría entrar falda, dijo López, aunque se espera que el mayor volumen de ingreso sea de asado.

“He probado los asados allá y no hay diferencia. Sí en el corte”, explicó.

El 22 de junio pasado el Ministerio de Ganadería anunció la habilitación de carne con hueso desde Brasil.



PARAGUAY

Varias plantas frigoríficas salen de la compra de hacienda para exportación

18/07/2022GANADERÍA

La mayoría de las plantas frigoríficas de exportación comenzaron la semana sin precios de compra para todas las categorías de animales gordos, luego de cerrar la última semana con referencias de US\$ 3,70 para los machos y US\$ 3,15 para las vacas. Un industrial dijo a Valor Agro que “hay dificultades de colocación” de carne bovina en Chile, el principal mercado de exportación de Paraguay en los últimos años. Y agregó: “La compra de carne está muy floja, necesitamos esperar para analizar qué va a suceder”. De acuerdo al relevamiento de Valor Agro, la mayoría de los frigoríficos dejaron de comprar, sin embargo en plantas puntuales continúan con demanda a referencias de US\$ 3,65 para machos. Según supo Valor Agro, entre miércoles y jueves podrían darse a conocer los nuevos valores del mercado, en un momento que la oferta se encuentra equilibrada. En los primeros seis meses del año, Chile compró 68.036 toneladas de carne bovina; casi 5 de cada 10 kilos de carne que exporta Paraguay tienen destino al país trasandino. Paraguay ha exportado un total de 164.995 toneladas de carne, una caída del 6,8% en relación al primer semestre del 2021. Mientras que el precio promedio de la tonelada vendida pasó de US\$ 4.570 a US\$ 5.320, según datos del Senacsa.

Inestabilidad económica en Chile impacta en el precio de la hacienda gorda paraguaya

20/07/2022GANADERÍA

La incertidumbre política en Chile por el referéndum sobre la nueva Constitución y otros factores externos están generando inestabilidad en la economía, con una inflación interanual que, por primera vez desde el año 1994, se disparó por encima del 11% y el peso chileno intenta recuperar la devaluación luego de la intervención del Gobierno. Desde el sector industrial paraguayo dijeron a Valor Agro que la volatilidad económica está impactando en el consumo de la carne roja en Chile, donde el cliente final está buscando alternativas más baratas. La mayoría de las plantas frigoríficas volvieron a la compra de hacienda, luego de 48 horas de análisis del mercado internacional, en especial la coyuntura de Chile. De acuerdo al relevamiento de Valor Agro, el precio de los machos gordos de exportación bajó hasta 20 centavos de dólar, con una referencia que se posiciona en US\$ 3,50, mientras que las vacas se ubican en US\$ 3 por kilo carcasa. También se comentó que hay mucho volumen de carne cargada en camiones que están parados en la cordillera, lo que significaría un aumento importante de los stocks. Por otro lado, se explicó que la oferta de ganado en Paraguay se está equilibrando, dejando atrás la afluencia de hacienda que se experimentó en los meses de mayo y junio. Las plantas están planificando las compras con ingresos a partir de agosto.

Se dificulta la colocación de carne en Chile: menos poder adquisitivo y caída del consumo

21/07/2022GANADERÍA

La liquidez financiera de Chile de los últimos dos años se está acabando en medio de incertidumbre política creciente a raíz del plebiscito del 4 de septiembre que busca actualizar la Constitución. “Se termina la liquidez con un periodo de inflación y devaluación de la moneda que está impactando directamente en el consumo de carne”, explicó Alejandro Anwandter, gerente de Frigosorno. Anwandter comentó en Valor Agregado en Radio Pa’i Puku 720 AM que el plebiscito, más el actual contexto global, no está siendo bien visto por los inversionistas que están frenando las inversiones en el país. La falta de divisas y el aumento de la inflación, que superó el 11% por primera vez desde 1994, está golpeando al consumo interno. “A partir de mayo se ha visto afectado de forma importante, en junio se profundizó y en julio continúa, la gente está cuidando el dinero”, subrayó. Al mismo tiempo, Anwandter dijo que hace dos semanas los camiones de carga no están cruzando la cordillera debido a una nevada que es la más importante en mucho tiempo. “La carne no puede pasar, cayó la capacidad de los importadores para pagar más por el producto y el consumo está bajando, y eso de alguna u otra forma impacta en Paraguay que es el mayor proveedor de carne bovina de Chile”, apuntó.

Nuevo TLC entre Mercosur y Singapur no ofrecería oportunidades para la carne paraguaya

20/07/2022GANADERÍA

El canciller paraguayo Julio César Arriola confirmó la firma del acuerdo de libre comercio entre el Mercosur y Singapur, lo que representa la primera alianza comercial del bloque sudamericano con un país del sudeste asiático. El acuerdo, denominado de última generación implica, el intercambio comercial, de servicios, inversiones, compras públicas, comercio y género, y comercio y desarrollo. Sin embargo, una alta fuente informó a Valor Agro que difícilmente favorezca a la carne o productos agropecuarios de Paraguay, dado que es un mercado con mucha afluencia de China y no sería sencillo la apertura del país sin contar con China Continental. Por otro lado, dijo que si bien es un mercado de alto poder adquisitivo



para cortes de valor, se considera un destino de poco volumen en comparación a las oportunidades que puedan existir en países como Indonesia, Filipinas o Malasia. La comunicación fue oficializada este miércoles en la reunión del Consejo Mercado Común (CMC), que se desarrolla en la ciudad de Luque, Paraguay. En comunicación desde Singapur, el ministro de Estado, Alvin Tan, celebró la conclusión de las negociaciones para el Tratado de Libre Comercio entre Mercosur y Singapur, que se abordaron con el "deseo recíproco de estar más conectados". Afirmó que el tratado traerá beneficios en la facilitación de las conexiones comerciales, proporcionará mecanismos para la colaboración entre los gobiernos e instituciones civiles, y permitirá la expansión de las redes de inversiones, profundizando así el crecimiento económico de los países.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

UE atenúa sanciones contra RUSIA para facilitar el comercio de alimentos y fertilizantes

19 July 2022 The amendments will take place Wednesday

The European Union will amend its sanctions on Moscow on Wednesday by allowing the unfreezing of some funds of top Russian banks that may be required to ease bottlenecks in the global trade of food and fertilisers, reported Reuters, citing a draft document.

The move comes amid criticism from African leaders about the negative impact of the sanctions on the trade, which may have exacerbated shortages chiefly caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and its blockading of ports in the Black Sea.

Under the changed regulation, which is expected to be adopted by EU envoys on Wednesday, EU nations will be able to unfreeze previously blocked economic resources owned by top Russian lenders VTB, Sovcombank, Novikombank, Otkritie FC Bank, VEB, Promsvyazbank and Bank Rossiya, the document said.

Separately, under new sanctions to be adopted on Wednesday, Sberbank, Russia's largest bank, will also become subject to the freezing of its assets, with the exception of resources needed for food trade, an EU official told Reuters.

The draft document said money could be released "after having determined that such funds or economic resources are necessary for the purchase, import or transport of agricultural and food products, including wheat and fertilisers".

Under the revised sanctions, the EU also plans to facilitate exports of food from Russian ports, which traders had stopped servicing after EU sanctions despite the measures explicitly exempting food exports, an official said.

The EU has so far denied its sanctions affected food trade.

The EU, along with the United States, Britain and others, imposed sweeping sanctions on Russia after its invasion of Ukraine on 24 February. Russia calls its actions a "special military operation" to disarm and "denazify" Ukraine. Kyiv and the West say Moscow is waging an unprovoked war of aggression.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Normas de Biden sobre la industria cárnica sigue generando polémica

19/07/2022 Cámara de Comercio apoya la tesis de NAMI

La Cámara de Comercio de los Estados Unidos estuvo de acuerdo con el Instituto de la Carne de América del Norte (NAMI) y concluyó que la legislación del mercado de la carne de vacuno ante la Cámara y el Senado "ampliaría drásticamente el papel del gobierno federal y, en última instancia, perjudicaría a los consumidores".

La publicación del blog fue escrita por Sean Heather, vicepresidente sénior de Asuntos Regulatorios Internacionales y Antimonopolio de la Cámara de los EE.UU. y la reproducimos a continuación.

En la década de 1930, en respuesta a la Gran Depresión, el Congreso promulgó leyes como la Ley de Recuperación Industrial Nacional y la Ley de Ajuste Agrícola para microgestionar varios mercados. Con el beneficio de la retrospectiva, es fácil ver que estos proyectos de ley finalmente perjudicaron a los consumidores al fijar los precios y perjudicaron a los productores al impedir que los mercados se ajustaran naturalmente.

Proyectos. Buscando abordar el aumento de los precios de la carne y garantizar que todas las partes de la cadena de suministro se beneficien de esos precios, varios proyectos de ley pendientes ampliarían drásticamente el papel del gobierno federal en los mercados de la carne. En particular, la "Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act" crearía una nueva oficina dentro del Departamento de Agricultura (USDA) para vigilar la competencia. Y la "Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act" otorgaría al USDA una nueva autoridad significativa para administrar las ventas de ganado en todo el país.



Desafortunadamente, ambos proyectos de ley dañarían a los consumidores y reducirían la competencia, según NAMI. Específicamente, el proyecto de ley del Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act crearía una oficina duplicada dentro del USDA para combatir la conducta anticompetitiva, lo que podría retrasar las investigaciones policiales y conducir a decisiones policiales más politizadas. En lugar de crear una nueva oficina, el Congreso debería simplemente asegurarse de que las agencias de aplicación de la ley existentes tengan las herramientas y los recursos necesarios para hacer su trabajo, asegure la Cámara de Comercio y el NAMI.

De manera similar, la factura del precio del ganado desplazaría los fundamentos del libre mercado con precios controlados por el gobierno. En pocas palabras, el proyecto de ley requeriría que los cebaderos vendan ganado a las industrias cárnicas y que estas compren de los cebaderos un mínimo obligatorio de ganado alimentado pagando al contado. Como resultado, el proyecto de ley reduciría la capacidad de todos los niveles de la cadena de suministro para negociar libremente a través de fórmulas y ventas por contrato, también conocidas como acuerdos de comercialización alternativos, un sistema que ha ayudado a aumentar la demanda de los consumidores y mejorar la calidad de la carne al transmitir de manera efectiva señales sobre las preferencias de los consumidores hacia los productores.

En otras palabras, el proyecto de ley reemplazaría una estructura de mercado que ha evolucionado naturalmente con el tiempo por una creada y administrada por burócratas en Washington. ¿Cuándo ha sido una buena idea? En cambio, el Congreso debería permitir que estos mercados posteriores a la COVID se ajusten naturalmente. De hecho, los precios del ganado alimentado alcanzaron un máximo de siete años a principios de este año, lo que benefició a los proveedores de toda la cadena, y estas señales de precios en última instancia funcionarán para expandir la producción y mantener los precios bajo control para los consumidores.

Falta de competencia. Más allá de sus fallas obvias, estos proyectos de ley compran la narrativa defectuosa de la Casa Blanca de que los mercados de carne de res sufren de falta de competencia. De hecho, la producción total de carne vacuna alcanzó niveles récord en 2020 y los precios de la carne cayeron en los cinco años anteriores a la pandemia. Desde 2007, la economía se ha vuelto menos concentrada; de hecho, el índice de concentración de cuatro empresas en el envasado de carne de ganado cebado no ha cambiado significativamente en más de 25 años.

El propio Departamento de Agricultura de Estados Unidos (USDA) reconoce que, "los altos costos de alimentación, el aumento de la demanda y los cambios en la cadena de suministro han elevado los precios de la carne de vacuno y los productos lácteos al por mayor". El exsecretario del Tesoro, Lawrence Summers, un alto funcionario de las administraciones de Clinton y Obama, ha explicado que las tendencias macroeconómicas están elevando los precios en todo el mundo. Los precios más altos de los alimentos son el resultado del aumento de la demanda, las interrupciones de la cadena de suministro relacionadas con COVID y los costos más altos de los insumos, especialmente la energía y la mano de obra.

En lugar de expandir el papel del gobierno en la economía, crear nuevas cargas regulatorias o contratar nuevos reguladores duplicados, el Congreso debería explorar otras vías para fomentar la competencia y precios más bajos para los consumidores. Las políticas sensatas reducirían las tarifas, aumentarían los suministros de combustibles fósiles, alentarían a las personas a volver al trabajo y relajarían las regulaciones que perjudican la economía. Casi un siglo después del New Deal, hemos aprendido que todas estas herramientas, junto con una política monetaria sensata, ayudan a los mercados a operar de manera más efectiva y eficiente, en beneficio de consumidores y productores por igual.

Sequía aseguraría alto nivel de existencias de ganado en feed lots

By PAIGE CARLSON July 22, 2022 With the Cattle on Feed report and Cattle inventory report set to be released today, what numbers can we expect to see?

Kevin Coburn, senior economist focused on agriculture for the S&P Global Commodity Insights, joined "AgriTalk" to discuss what he expects in today's reports.

Considering the cattle on feed numbers, "over the past few months, we've had some lower placement numbers behind year-ago levels and that's really transitioning us from those record numbers we had late winter to early spring to pretty close to year-ago levels right now. And as is the case with most of these cattle on feed reports, the placement numbers are going to be the ones to watch as the market continues to balance out what the drought movement is of cattle and these tighter cattle supplies," Coburn explains.

Feedlot inventories have been trending at record high levels the past couple of quarters, and Coburn does not expect anything different as the movement off pastures from drought has continued. Additionally, heifers in feedlots will likely remain high, which lends to a longer-term cycle in the beef herd.

"We need to stop that if we are going to rebuild the commercial beef herd out there at some point. We need to pull the females out of the feedlot and put them out on pasture and get them ready to have calves," Coburn says.



As the numbers in cattle on feed likely remain high, Coburn expects the fed cattle prices to reach highs later this year and into 2023.

Slaughter numbers continue at a high rate, and Coburn describes the drought and subdued margins at the cow-calf level as major factors in the herd numbers.

"I've got total all cattle and calves down 2 million head from last year. That's going to feature a beef cow number, I think down 900,000 head from last year. And once you account for the steer and heifer supply, I think it's going to give us an implied feeder cattle supply number of 1.1 million head below last year, and that would actually be the tightest feeder cattle supply since 2014," Coburn estimates.

Cattle prices generally should be supported the rest of the year and into next year, but feed costs will continue to be a limiting factor. Even with a recent correction in feeder cattle prices and new crop corn prices making their way lower, historically, feed costs remain high.

When it comes to rebuilding the cattle herd, "the cost is the constraint right now, and that's really no secret to anybody," Coburn notes.

High fuel costs and the high prices of hay are continuing to offset any potential gains a rancher gets on increases in cattle prices.

Coburn expects the contraction in the cow herd to continue into next year, which would place the cycle high in late 2023 to early 2024.

AUSTRALIA

Fuerte caída en los valores de la hacienda de reposición

Jon Condon, 20/07/2022 FEEDER cattle prices continue to head south at a rapid – some might say alarming – rate, buffeted by a series of headwinds created both within, and outside Australia.

While it had started a little earlier, the trend has become much more extreme since the end of June.

The NLRS graph published here displays the past 12 months' price history for feeder steers (feedlot buyers only) operating through NLRS-reported saleyards.

While the drop is perhaps amplified by the fact that some purchases in this category are domestic and trading cattle bought at higher c/kg prices, instead of heading direct-to-feedlot, it still captures the extent of the current price movement clearly:

As of yesterday, saleyards-bought feeders have fallen below 500c/kg liveweight for the first time in the past 12 months

Yesterday's NLRS feeder price, reported at 499c/kg, has fallen off a cliff over the past month, dropping 55c/kg or 10pc since 20 June

The market was at record highs around 580c/kg as recently as February, representing an 80c/kg or 14pc decline since then.

While paddock sales constitute a much larger proportion of feedlot procurement than saleyards, a similar trend is evident in this channel. NLRS no longer reports on paddock feeder sales, because of lack of support from participants in the market, but conversations with large grainfed supply chains this morning provided some clear indications of this.

Heavy flatback feeder steers 400-450kg in the paddock were still making 525c/kg in the southern Queensland market as recently as a month ago, but were quoted to Beef Central this morning at anywhere from 475c to 500c/kg, with most trades in the 490-500c/kg range. That's a drop of 5-10pc, depending on where you finish.

At their peak back in March, heavy flatback feeders in the paddock got to 575-580c/kg.

Argus's weekly report for feeders (providing price signals for StoneX's feeder steer Swaps price hedging product) for 30 June was still quoting 525c for Downs heavy feeders, while two weeks later (14 June) the quote had slipped to 493c/kg, with a spread from 477c to 500c. The next weekly report is due tomorrow, but it's likely to be lower again, Beef Central was told.

A number of factors appear to be behind the rise in feeder numbers now finding their way onto the market: The late-breaking, but severe winter has pushed cattle to market as country has frosted-off badly over the past month. July is typically a low point in the yearly price cycle for this reason.

Some feedlots have stayed out of the market because of a backlog in processing finished cattle, as processors push back kill dates due to labour shortages and logistics problems.

The rapid slow-down in live export operations in recent months is also pushing some more northern young cattle back into the domestic system

Delayed sales deferred by producers from June into July for taxation management purposes

Another factor that has emerged more recently is the underlying sense of unease among some beef producers over a potential FMD incursion into Australia (see yesterday's weekly kill report).



“There are clear signs of some producers taking a hedge, by selling some cattle now, rather than waiting until the disease is detected on our shores when prices would collapse,” one grainfed supply chain contact said.

“There’s a new degree of uncertainty in the market. It’s a bit like the stock market this year – earnings in many stocks are still robust, but the market has still come back 20-25pc. That’s what uncertainty will do – and it’s being reflected currently in slightly increased selling among cattle producers, and slightly decreased demand among lotfeeders, over the risk of FMD.

“FMD has simply magnified the effect, over and above the normal seasonal low.”

Lower ration costs yet to arrive

While feedgrain prices have dropped drastically recently, many Darling Downs feedlots apparently still have relatively expensive grain on hand (bought earlier) that they have to ‘eat their way through’ first, before those price changes are reflected in lower ration costs.

Finished ration prices ex Downs feedlots are in many cases dearer today, than what they were two months ago. Quotes obtained this morning have mixed ration in downs feedlots at anywhere from \$450/t to \$500/t, reflecting earlier higher-priced grain. Based on today’s spot grain price, that may come back to low 400s.

Quotes this week for wheat and barley ex Downs are in the low 400s, having gotten to 500c/kg at their peak earlier.

Current cost-of-gain for a downs lotfeeder, at a 450c/kg finished ration price, is around 330c/kg on a 100-day steer, reflecting the residual high price of grain bought earlier. Feedlots with a current ration worth 500c/kg are on a 375c/kg cost-of-gain at present.

That relatively high ration price is also contributing to the downwards pressure on feeder prices, as well as putting downwards pressure on grain price, Beef Central was told.

Forward grainfed cattle pricing

Forward pricing on finished grainfed 100-day ox have shown a price correction more or less in line with recent feeder price movements.

Competitive forward quotes from processors in southern Queensland this week (note: some operators are not offering quotes this week, due to ample supply) are back 40-50c/kg carcass weight, to mid 800s (c/kg carcass weight), after getting close to 900c/kg at their peak a few months ago. Most of that deterioration has happened in the past month.

So where do feeder prices go from here? Will they begin to recover heading into spring, as they normally do, or will the more unusual market forces being seen this year over-ride that?

Here’s a few factors to consider:

Australian grainfed exports remain under heavy pressure from the United States, which remains in the middle of a massive herd reduction caused by drought. In May, the US exported close to double the volume of beef that Australia did, for that reason.

The current intense community focus on FMD in the media, social media and other channels will eventually die down, assuming the disease does not in fact find its way to our shores.

The A\$ remains at three-year lows, helping incentivise overseas meat buyers looking to buy Australian beef in US\$.

New-season grain is still three months away, but it’s reasonable to assume grain prices will remain low through to November harvest.

Some stakeholders in the grainfed trade think the feeder steer market is now approaching the low-point in the cycle, any may start to recover heading into August-September.

Evalúan las causas de la reciente caída en los precios

Eric Barker, 15/07/2022

AFTER a year of record-breaking prices extending beyond predictions, the cattle market has started to recede, with processors dropping grids and the saleyards softening.

The benchmark Eastern Young Cattle Indicator has this week dropped to 977c/kg carcass weight after going well above 1,100c in January – mostly coming off the boil in the past month. Prices are still well above this time last year, but they are on a different trajectory to the key input costs of fuel, fertiliser and electricity.

So, with cattle still fetching historically high prices, is the latest drop a cause for concern?

Beef Central put that question to agents at the Tamworth Regional Livestock Exchange at today’s store sale – where numbers and prices were well down on recent months.

Cold weather creates feed gap

Most were attributing the market slowing down to a feed gap, with cold weather and heavy frosts slowing the growth of native pastures and oats crops.

Garven and Cousins principal Phillip Hetherington said he expected a quiet couple of months at Tamworth, with the area in the depths of winter.



“Considering the conditions, the market has been pretty good. Most people who have oats in are fully stocked, so there is not a lot of excess feed,” he said.

“I’m not too concerned about the drop in prices, it’s just a matter of people having the feed and I think that will happen soon.”

Mr Hetherington said he was expecting local demand to increase when it warms up later in the year.

“Once we get more feed I think people will be looking for more cattle and there is the potential for them to start going north again,” he said.

The FMD factor

Purtle Plevy Agency director Patrick Purtle said the spread of Foot and Mouth disease in Bali was creating a “nervous undercurrent” among producers in the area.

“We need to be keeping FMD out of Australia and there seems to be a lot of talk and not much action, which frustrating people,” he said.

“Most agents would have had enquiries about where it is all happening and it is hard to give people an answer to that. I would say there is not need for panic because nothing has actually changed for us, except the season getting a bit tougher.”

Mr Purtle said aside from FMD, general market forces were dictating the market.

“Prices can’t keep going north forever, meat has become a bit harder to move and that is playing out in the cattle market,” he said.

“The season has also left us a bit, we are in the middle of winter, the grass is not growing as fast which takes buyers out of the market and softens prices.”

Lower prices present opportunities

Nutrien Tamworth agent Tim Hollis said the drop in prices presented some opportunities for buyers, who were to buy in at a lower price.

“The market has softened and everyone can recognise that and we have noticed some people taking advantage of the prices on the better end of the steers,” Mr Hollis said.

“It has been a while since you could buy calves for under \$1,000 and started to see that here today.”

Mr Hollis said buyers were still discerning on quality, with discounts for Bos Indicus cattle – which were still present at the yards after a big buy up from Queensland last year.

“The good lines of heifers sold really well, but as soon as you go away from those good drafts of heifers the prices come back,” Mr Hollis said.

“We had a feature line of two and four tooth Charolais heifers and calves, which averaged more than \$3,000 and topped at about \$3,200. We also had a top of \$3,400 for some black cows and calves – those were on their second and third calf.”

With plenty of rain over the past 12 months, Mr Hollis said the outlook for spring was positive.

“Six weeks down the track when it starts to warm up a bit and we can grow some feed and if we have kept the borders clean, then I think we will see a bounce in the market again,” he said.

AFTOSA EN INDONESIA – RASTROS EN AUSTRALIA

Medidas adoptadas a partir de la primera confirmación de casos

James Nason, 19/07/2022 It is almost 80 days since FMD was confirmed in Indonesia, but vaccinations have only started in the last two weeks.

Australia is relying heavily on Indonesia’s ability to control outbreaks of lumpy skin disease and foot and mouth disease to prevent future incursions here.

On current evidence control remains a long way from being achieved in both outbreaks, while eradication and disease-freedom will be at least some years away, at best.

Indonesia has 65 million susceptible animals (that is cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and buffalo), a Northern Territory Government webinar this morning was told.

Only about 450,000 doses of FMD vaccine have been distributed so far.

Another 2.5 million doses are still in refrigerated storage and are yet to be administered.

Several more million doses have been committed from countries like Australia and commercial manufacturers.

While the vaccination program was starting slowly, the Qurban or Eid al-Adha religious festival from July 9 to 12 resulted in large movements of animals around the country, which is also considered likely to have promoted the further spread of the diseases.

LSD focus stalls

Two months before foot and mouth disease reoccurred in Indonesia, an outbreak of lumpy skin livestock disease was reported in the country.

It may have disappeared from headlines as FMD has dominated attention, but the disease hasn’t gone away, and still represents a major animal welfare and economic threat to Australia’s livestock sector.



LSD is still spreading throughout Indonesia but little is happening in terms of vaccination, with access to commercial vaccines still not yet available.

Beef Central this week asked CPC CEO Troy Setter who has just returned from a regular visit to Indonesia for an update on the FMD and LSD situation.

Troy Setter

He said one of the issues that separates Indonesia from other countries that have FMD and LSD is the uncontrolled nature of the current outbreaks in Indonesia.

Where Vietnam, China and many other countries have FMD, by and large they mostly have them under control with vaccination, and manage minor flare ups as they occur.

By contrast Indonesia was still in the growing and spreading phase, rather than the control phase.

FMD spreading at very fast speed

Mr Setter said FMD is still spreading through the local cattle herd in Indonesia at “a very fast speed”, with reports of significant loss of dairy cattle and production in particular.

“On the local cattle front we’re still seeing significant numbers that aren’t market ready or are breeder cattle that are mildly infected with FMD being brought to market or people selling them quickly before they get FMD because they are scared about getting infected.”

That was in effect promoting the further spread of the disease.

Feedlots desperate for vaccines

Importers of Australian cattle are desperately awaiting access to vaccines.

“Then there are the feedlots that import Australian cattle – there is anecdotal reports that a significant number of them have FMD, and what we have seen is a drop off of confidence from the feedlots in Indonesia to import Australian cattle during June and July.

“Some of the feedlots are able to get vaccines through Government programs, or the government distribution of vaccines and that is pleasing, and then there is certainly big orders of vaccine being placed by the feedlots.

“If they can get those in July or August that will improve confidence and allow many of them to start importing again, but at the moment until they get enough vaccine for the treatment of Australian cattle, a lot of them don’t have confidence to continue to import.”

Effect of FMD on shipping trade expected in July data

Official trade data released on Friday showed that cattle shipments to Indonesia dropped from 35,762 head in May to 25,730 head in June.

Many of the cattle shipped in June were from orders placed in April and early May before news of the FMD outbreak in Indonesia had been reported.

The true impact of the FMD outbreak on shipments to Indonesia is expected to be visible when the figures for the current month of July are available.

Asked if he was aware of existing orders for Australian cattle being cancelled by Indonesian importers as a result of the FMD outbreak, Mr Setter said he had not heard of that happening.

“But I have certainly heard or seen either a delay of shipments or people not signing up new shipments,” he said.

“It is really that vaccination program that is so crucial now.”

CPC ramping up biosecurity

“We have made massive enhancements to our biosecurity at both of our feedlots in Indonesia and we have been able to keep FMD and LSD out of our feedlots,” Mr Setter said.

“We have been able to access some FMD vaccine through Indonesian Government programs and our team has supported the vaccination of over 8,000 local cattle for FMD around our feedlots.”

Control ‘long way off’

With around 450,000 vaccinated out of an at-risk population of more than 65 million livestock, and booster shots also needed to achieve effective treatment, control of FMD in Indonesia was a still “very, very long way” off being achieved, he said.

Indonesia still had aspirations to eradicate FMD, but that would be several years away at best.

“In reality it is going to take several years to get FMD under control and then it will take several more years for Indonesia to be classed as eradicated and free from FMD.”

Mr Setter spent time with new agriculture minister Murray Watt in Indonesia last week and said he believed the new Australian Government was taking the right approach offering support to Indonesia. The Australian government is giving FMD and LSD vaccines as well as technical support.

“Implementation of vaccines and support is a real challenge, you have got to remember there are 270 million people and 15,000 islands, it is very hard.

“I think if we had a widespread outbreak in Australia where FMD and or LSD was spread widely and quickly, we would have some challenges as well getting vaccines rolled out, movement restriction



implemented, state governments working with federal governments and local councils and other industries that are impacted, it would not necessarily be smooth sailing here either.”

Mr Setter said market reports suggested LSD is spreading through Indonesia, and, while some documentation for permits is closer to being approved, feedlots were still unable to access commercially available vaccines yet.

He said Australian cattle producers should consider their own level of preparation for a potential incursion in Australia, but also “practice that preparedness”.

Cattle Council: propone un sistema de trazabilidad invidual para estar mejor preparados

Beef Central, 19/07/2022

A nationalised traceability system that includes individual electronic identification could spare Australia’s livestock and associated industries from the worst of a Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak if rolled out across all red meat species.

Currently, electronic identification is required across the beef supply chain but is yet to be broadly implemented in other sectors such as the sheep and goat industries.

The council says the Federal and state governments must commit to implementing the traceability reforms agreed by industry and governments through SAFEMEAT.

Cattle Council of Australia President Lloyd Hick said the red meat industry is frustrated by the lack of progress by governments on these reforms.

“Electronic animal identification lets you track down any animal no matter where it moves in Australia,” Mr Hick said.

“This will be a critical tool if we need to get on top of a foot and mouth disease outbreak.

“Electronic identification will allow us to quickly trace all movements of livestock and track down any potentially infected animals.

“This would reduce infection rates, losses of livestock and food supply disruptions by speeding up eradication of the virus.

“This could save the Australian red meat sector and the economy tens of billions of dollars in the event of an outbreak.

“This technology is available now and has been in place in the beef for years, but we need it to be used in all red meat industries.

“The previous Federal Government committed \$68.4 million to improved traceability across all of agriculture, and we must see the new government follow through on this.

“The State and Federal Governments must commit to getting the job done, to help protect our industry and food supply chain from serious diseases.

“The technology exists, and it works, it just needs to be put in place in all red meat industries.

“Producers can help improve traceability by adopting the electronic identification technology, ensuring National Vendor Declarations and waybills are filled out accurately and ensuring that all electronic tags are active and transferred on the database to their new property

“Everyone in the system needs to play their part.”

ENCUENTRAN TRAZAS EN AEROPUERTO DE MELBOURNE

Beef Central, 20/07/2022

Federal Minister for Agriculture Murray Watt flagged further biosecurity measures when he addressed the NSW Farmers conference this week.

FOOT and Mouth Disease fragments have been found in meat products in Melbourne and in an undeclared beef product imported by a passenger travelling from Indonesia where FMD continues to spread in livestock.

The Department of Agriculture has stressed that the detection does not mean there has been an incursion of the disease in Australia, and that there is no ‘live threat from the disease’.

Federal Agriculture Minister Murray Watt disclosed the FMD viral fragment detections at a press conference this morning, saying it was a reminder of how vigilant Australians needed to be.

He said the FMD virus fragments were found in pork products from China on sale in the Melbourne CBD and other pork products tested positive for African Swine Fever fragments. He said the products from China have been seized from a Melbourne warehouse and several supermarkets.

Following sustained lobbying from the farming sector and some state governments, the Albanese Government also today said it will roll out footbaths at international airports, in another layer of protection against Foot and Mouth Disease transmission

‘There has not been an incursion’



This afternoon the Department of Agriculture released a follow-up statement reinforcing the point that the discovery of FMD fragments in retail meat products does not mean there has been an incursion in Australia.

Nor is the first time that routine testing has identified viral fragments in seized products. The detections do not change Australia's foot-and-mouth-disease or African Swine Fever status.

DAFF said that as part of the Australian Government's response to the spread of animal diseases in the region, it has increased its surveillance and testing of meat and other animal products, both at the border and through targeted checking of retail outlets.

Some pork products have been removed from supermarket shelves after viral fragments of both foot and mouth disease (FMD) and African swine fever (ASF) were detected during testing.

"This find does not change Australia's disease-free status for FMD and ASF," the statement said.

"There is no threat to human health from these diseases."

It explained that during a recent purchasing and testing campaign of food for sale in supermarkets around Australia, one sample tested positive for FMD and ASF viral fragments– the test does not indicate live virus. This sample was from pork floss offered for sale in Melbourne.

"Pork floss is a processed, dried meat product that can be imported if it meets strict import conditions that mitigate the risk of exotic diseases, including ASF and FMD. The product was processed, but investigations have not found evidence that the treatment was to Australia's requirements.

"Out of an abundance of caution, officers have seized product from all linked supermarkets and a warehouse in Melbourne.

"If the public have any of this pork floss product, please return them to the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry office in your capital city. If you are unsure about a concerning product or would like further information, please contact the department.

"A number of other pork products for retail sale around Australia have tested positive for ASF viral fragments. Officers are in the process of securing products and undertaking investigations. Further information will be provided when these investigations have been completed.

"The department has also been testing meat products seized at the border from travellers and through the mail.

In relation to the previous recent detections of FMD viral fragments in Australia: – 2 products tested FMD viral fragment positive – products seized at an airport – early 2019 – 3 products tested FMD viral fragment positive – products seized at an international mail centre – Sept 2019 – 2 products tested FMD viral fragment positive – products seized at an airport – early 2021. Source: DAFF

"Recently a passenger was intercepted with a beef product. When prompted by a biosecurity officer, the passenger declared a number of items of biosecurity concern at the border and was issued with a warning. The seized beef item tested positive for FMD viral fragments.

"The public, retailers and importers are asked to be vigilant in their purchases, to play their part in protecting Australia from these terrible diseases.

"The government will continue to step up this surveillance activity and will prosecute breaches of biosecurity rules to the full extent of the law. This is across all pathways, not just travellers through airports.

"Pig owners must not feed meat, animal products or imported dairy goods to their pigs. This is called swill feeding and is illegal throughout Australia."

Foot and mouth disease is considered one of Australia's greatest biosecurity threats to livestock and an incursion of FMD or ASF would have severe consequences for Australia's animal health, trade and economy and our regional communities.

Penalties for those who do the wrong thing include imprisonment for up to 10 years or a fine of up to \$1,110,000 (or \$5,550,000 for corporate entities) or both.

Travellers and people sending and receiving mail are reminded of the need to be aware of what is permitted entry to Australia. This can be checked at this website: <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/travelling/bringing-mailing-goods>. The department can be contacted on 1800 900 090 or online at <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/about/contact/online-enquiry>.

Govt steps up on foot mats

The Federal Government recently increased biosecurity measures in recent months in response to the Indonesian FMD and Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks. This included a \$14 million biosecurity package announced on Friday to deliver more frontline defenses in airports and mail centres, along with support on the ground for Indonesia and neighbouring countries.

Minister Watt said Australia's biosecurity system was already one of the strictest in the world, and mats would add yet another layer of defense on flights from Indonesia.

"I directed my department to look at what could be done around footwear to complement the other measures in place and after careful consideration, we have decided to deploy sanitation foot mats in Australia's international airports.



Senator Murray Watt addressing agricultural leaders in Canberra today, where meetings to review nationally agreed FMD and LSD response plans are currently underway.

“The fact is, there is no biosecurity silver bullet – our biosecurity controls rely on a multi-layered approach to mitigate the risk of FMD,” Mr Watt said.

“These sanitation mats will be a physical reminder to passengers to do the right thing to limit any spread of FMD, and will be used in conjunction with our current measures, such as passenger declaration, 100 per cent profiling of all passengers entering from Indonesia, real time risk assessments, questioning and shoe cleaning.

“We still encourage Australians to clean their shoes and clothing, and even leave their footwear overseas if they can,” he said.

Following consultation with airports, two styles of mats will be used, with shipping already underway.

The mats will begin to be seen in international terminals this week, starting in Darwin and Cairns. Travellers arriving in Australia from Indonesia will be asked to walk across the mats to sanitise the soles of their shoes.

The mats will contain a citric acid solution, designed to dislodge any dirt from the sole of the shoe and cover it in the acid.

The Federal Government said travellers will still be asked to declare their contact with farms and livestock, and those with visibly contaminated shoes will continue to be taken to the biosecurity area.

Further biosecurity measures will be discussed at today’s Agriculture Ministers’ Meeting – the first joint AMIC reiterates calls for calm following FMD fragment announcement in Melbourne

The Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC) is again calling for calm after the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Farming announced today that fragments of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) were detected in imported pork products from China in a retail setting in Melbourne’s CBD.

“These findings vindicate AMIC’s assertions that this issue is about targeted management of high-risk areas, being illegally and/or misdescribed food products coming into Australia,” said AMIC CEO Patrick Hutchinson.

“Foot mats are an opportunity to educate, but the risk remains clearly in the areas that the Department has been managing for many years now, with support from AMIC, being at airports and borders.

“The latest detection of FMD in pork products from China being sold in the CBD of Melbourne shows that the risk of incursion is from not only Indonesia but also from other destinations.

“Also, as AMIC previously stated, the finding of illegal food stuffs with a returned traveller from Indonesia is the main risk area, which the government has invested in following advice and support from organisations such as AMIC.

“These findings are not new. They are part of the surveillance program for biosecurity which is the role of the Australian Federal Government via Border Force and other departments. These have been increased by successive governments, all of which have been supported by AMIC.

“Australia’s biosecurity system must remain vigilant, and all stakeholders must play a part in providing the best possible outcomes, from government, industry and the community,” said Mr Hutchinson.

Australian Livestock Exporters Council statement

ALEC reiterates calls for calm and pragmatic bipartisan discussion following today’s detection of Foot and Mouth Disease fragments during routine testing and screening of imported products and incoming passengers.

It is critically important this detection is reported accurately – live virus was not detected, and Australia maintains its FMD-free status. It is critically important this is clear to our global trading partners.

“We are very fortunate to have one of the best biosecurity systems in the world supported by one of the best, if not the best traceability systems in the world.

“Of course, this routine detection highlights the fact that we do not operate in a risk free environment and that we must continue to invest in our biosecurity systems.

“We welcome Minister Watt’s announcement of additional support measures and ALEC commits to continue working alongside Government to ensure all appropriate measures are in place. We also continue to call on the Government to offer all assistance it can possibly offer to our friends in Indonesia as they continue work on managing outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease and Lumpy Skin Disease.”

Australia dispara sus sistemas de alerta

By GREG HENDERSON July 21, 2022

Australia has come under the threat of foot and mouth disease after traces of the disease were detected from goods coming into the country this week.

Agriculture Minister Murray Watt said viral fragments of foot and mouth disease were detected in meat products that entered Australia recently from Indonesia and China. Those viral fragments are not live and cannot be transmitted, he said.



"We have detected foot and mouth disease and African swine fever viral fragments in a small number of pork products for sale in the Melbourne CBD that were imported from China," Watt said.

"In addition to this a passenger travelling from Indonesia has in recent days been intercepted with a beef product that they didn't declare which tested positive for foot and mouth disease viral fragments," he said.

As part of the Australian Government's response to the spread of animal diseases in the region, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry has increased its surveillance and testing of meat and other animal products, both at the border and through targeted checking of retail outlets.

Some pork products have been removed from supermarket shelves after viral fragments of both foot and mouth disease (FMD) and African swine fever (ASF) were detected during testing.

Due to the outbreak of the disease in Indonesia, travelers arriving in Australia from Indonesia will now be required to walk across sanitation foot mats at airports. The mats will contain a citric acid solution designed to dislodge any dirt from the sole of the shoe and cover it in the acid.

Australian government officials said a positive case of foot and mouth on an Australian farm could shutter the \$27 billion livestock export trade. The government estimates the total cost of a major outbreak at \$80 billion.

Despite the recent findings, Australia remains foot and mouth disease-free, according to Watt.

Fuertes críticas ante comentarios del Ministro subestimando el impacto de un potencial caso de aftosa

Beef Central, 22/07/2022 Western Australia's Agriculture and Food Minister has come under fire for media comments suggesting foot and mouth disease would not be catastrophic if it enters Australia, and may even make staple grocery items cheaper.

Comments by the WA Ag Minister in an article that appeared in The Western Australian on Thursday have infuriated WA livestock producers.

Western Australian livestock producers have labelled the Minister's comments as "reckless and irresponsible", while the WA opposition has also slammed them as "out-of-touch" and "offensive to WA farmers who hold grave fears about what an FMD outbreak would mean for their livestock".

They were responding to comments made by WA Agriculture and Food Minister Alannah MacTiernan in an article in The West Australian newspaper yesterday.

"I know this isn't the line that newspapers want to hear but we've got to keep this in perspective," she told the newspaper.

"We're not going to see all of our cattle industry decimated. We will still have a domestic industry.

"I would not say it would be catastrophic. It would be costly and very unfortunate. But even if it does happen, we can move beyond it.

"It's not going to stop milk or meat being available to us. And some people might argue it might actually make it cheaper because there'll be more available domestically."

Appalled by 'cavalier' attitude Pastoralists and Graziers Association (PGA) President Tony Seabrook said he was appalled at the Minister's "cavalier" attitude.

"It is impossible to overstate the disastrous consequences that an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease here in WA would have on our livestock industry," he said.

"Many livestock producers can recall the 2001 outbreak in the United Kingdom where 2000 cases were detected and over 6 million sheep and cattle were slaughtered and incinerated. They can also recall that it took years for the UK livestock industry to regain many of its export markets.

"Western Australia has a herd of approximately two million head of cattle, split 50:50 between the rangelands and agricultural regions; a dairy herd of approximately 60,000 milkers; a flock of approximately 15 million sheep; and 40,000 sows.

"Any outbreak of FMD in any of these sectors would immediately trigger a minimum 72-hour livestock standstill, which would mean there would be no movement of any livestock for a minimum of three days, which would shut down all abattoirs and dairies, severely crippling our supply chain and resulting in shortages of meat, milk and cheese on supermarket shelves.

"Any long term and widespread outbreak would see herds and flocks destroyed, crippling not only our international and domestic markets, but our retail butcher shops, small goods processors, food service industries, and the WA hospitality sector.

"Minister MacTiernan's comments that an outbreak of FMD would not be catastrophic are reckless and irresponsible," Mr Seabrook said.

He said that instead of downplaying the seriousness of this disease, the Minister for Food and Agriculture should be reminding the WA public who are travelling to or coming from flights from Bali, of the importance of making sure they report any travel in rural areas, that their shoes and clothing are dirt free, and to not bring in any meat products.

'We need to know the Minister is taking this seriously'



WA Shadow Agriculture Minister Colin de Grussa said the comments had left many wondering if the Minister is up to the job of defending WA's agriculture sector.

"The Minister showed a shocking lack of judgement with these comments which proves her disconnect from not only primary producers, but regional communities."

Mr de Grussa said he has written to Minister MacTiernan requesting an urgent briefing from her Department to receive an update on the exact actions being undertaken to protect the ag sector.

"With comments like the Agriculture Minister's this morning, the Opposition has rightfully called for a briefing to ensure everything that can be done by the State Government, is being done.

"This is the biggest threat to the agriculture industry in recent memory, we need to know the Minister and her Department are taking it seriously and are on the front foot.

"This McGowan Labor Government has proven time and time again that they do not care for regional WA but now is a time to put their Party politics to the side and defend the ag sector."

RMAC calls out Subway's 'biosecurity mockery'

Meanwhile Australia's Red Meat Advisory Council is calling on fast-food restaurant chain Subway to apologise for "making a mockery" of Australia biosecurity laws.

An individual who inadvertently broke the rules in failing to declare their Subway sandwich bought in from Singapore and was accordingly fined by Australia's Border Force officers, has been reimbursed by Subway for the cost of the fine.

The Red Meat Advisory Council (RMAC) Independent Chair John McKillop said "it was unfathomable that Subway had chosen to publicly reward a passenger for failing to declare a food product at the border.

"This absolutely sends the wrong message and is especially concerning against the current backdrop of heightened disease threats facing Australia's agriculture sectors.

"It's a national disgrace that Subway has thumbed their nose at Australia's biosecurity arrangements and potentially encouraged a dangerous precedent for others to do the same by reimbursing this passenger for their mistake.

"It is appalling and completely tone deaf for a company to think this public relations stunt was a good idea with the serious disease threats we are currently dealing with.

"It only takes one individual to inadvertently cause an exotic disease outbreak like FMD in Australia, that would cause a potential \$80 billion hit to the Australian economy.

"For Subway to publicly reward this behaviour is gobsmacking and is a kick in the guts to Australia's agriculture industries and communities whose people and livelihoods depend on keeping diseases like FMD out of Australia.

"It's clear that Subway does not understand the risks involved or does not care – which one is it?"

"Subway needs to apologise for making a mockery of Australia's biosecurity laws."

Proyecto conjunto con Indonesia para controlar la enfermedad en feed lots

21 July 2022 The Australian livestock industry will work with Indonesian feedlots to help protect their facilities from disease incursions and subsequent trade disruption via a biosecurity support project jointly funded by the Australian Government and Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA).

The Australian Government recently committed an initial \$500,000 grant to Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA). As part of this investment, MLA will be responsible for coordinating support from Australian industry for the Indonesian feedlot sector's emergency response to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD).

MLA Managing Director, Jason Strong, said while FMD had been a threat to the industry for over 100 years, its recent detection in Bali reinforces how vigilant we must be.

"The risk of a potential disease entering Australia is always at the forefront of our industry priorities and that is why we have some of the strictest biosecurity protocols in the world, and well-rehearsed plans to deal with them," Mr Strong said.

"Alongside stronger biosecurity measures at the border from the Federal Government, MLA will coordinate on-the-ground support to help our Indonesian counterparts to counteract this threat. This will be done through vaccination and livestock identification and traceability guidelines, as well as training and communication plans. In addition, we will support enhanced data collection and reporting systems within Indonesia.

"MLA will also develop appropriate tools, resources and strategies to empower and enable local commercial operators to understand and effectively manage disease challenges to their businesses.

"Indonesia has long been an important and major red meat and livestock trade partner for Australia. The country is Australia's largest export market for live cattle and fifth largest for boxed beef. This comprehensive biosecurity support Project will provide mutual benefits to all parts of the Indonesia-Australia value chain, including smaller livestock holdings in Indonesia."

What Australian producers can do



Livestock producers are strongly encouraged to be prepared, vigilant and on the lookout. Good biosecurity practices and early detection will be essential to reduce the potential impact of LSD or FMD, should either arrive in Australia.

COREA DEL SUR: reduce arancel a las importaciones de carne bovina para contener inflación

Jon Condon, 13/07/2022

SOUTH Korea is removing tariffs on imported beef and a range of other imported food commodities, in a bid to control a sharp rise in inflation.

With the country's inflation currently running at six percent – its highest level in two decades – the Korean Won dropping in value and the country's stock market sharply down, Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol is taking strident action, delivered through emergency economic meetings held weekly.

The Korean government has zeroed-in on expanding support for lower-income households most vulnerable to rising consumer prices.

Since June 22, the government removed tax on 50,000 tonnes of imported pork, and more commodities have now been added to the list. From July 20 until at least the last quarter of this year, tariffs will be removed on around 100,000t of imported beef.

Beef imported into Korea normally attracts a tariff of 40pc, but both Australia and the US are lower, due to Free Trade Agreements. South Korea's rate for beef from the US is currently 10.6pc, while Australia's is 16pc.

Last year, Korea imported 250,000t of beef from the US, and 179,000t from Australia.

With the tariff cuts, Korea expects local retail prices of beef to decline by 5-8pc.

Korea is a major export customer for Australian beef, ranking only behind Japan in volume in exports consigned last month, and accounting for just short of 71,000t for the 2022 year-to-date.

Koreans love their beef, and are easily Asia's largest consumer, on an annual per-head basis.

Additionally Australian imports are skewed towards higher quality chilled and grainfed product, rather than cheap manufacturing beef, meaning the market is disproportionately important, in a value sense.

Other imported commodities where tariffs will be removed include chicken, coffee beans, green onions, and powdered milk, Korean media sources reported overnight.

"The Korean government is slashing the duties on the items in an effort to help ease the inflation that is currently gripping the country," Korea's JoongAng Daily reported.

Some media also suggested the country's 10pc Value-Added Tax on all imports will also be removed.

"Since our administration started, we have introduced measures to help the public with rising consumer prices," President Yoon said last week during the country's first emergency economic meeting.

"We have been trying to stabilise the prices of major essential goods."

Clarity needed

A trade access spokesman for Meat & Livestock Australia said it was still early days since the announcement was made, and clarity was needed over how the tariff drop would work.

"At this point it is for 100,000 tonnes only, while typical annual exports out of the US and Australia are far higher," he said.

"There has been no indication yet as to how the allocation would be administered. Is it to be first-come, first served? We simply don't know yet," he said.

The strategy of removing tariffs on selected imported goods as a means of curbing inflation was not yet widespread, but had been seen for the past two years in countries like Mexico, the spokesman said.

"At this stage Korea's move has to be seen as positive for Australian beef, but the devil is in the detail," he said.

"But given that Australian exporters currently pay a 6pc higher tariff on beef into Korea than their US competitors, it could potentially benefit us more than the US."

EMPRESARIAS

Tyson fallo judicial adverso obliga a pagar suma multimillonaria

By GREG HENDERSON July 19, 2022

A jury in a New Mexico court has awarded a cattle producer a multi-million-dollar judgement against Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc., over a contract dispute.

A final judgement entered by U.S. District Judge Margaret Strickland ordered Tyson to pay more than \$2.5 million in actual damages and another \$8 million in punitive damages to Zia Agricultural Consulting LLC.



Albuquerque-based Zia had sued Tyson in May of 2020 alleging the packer had breached a 2019 premium contract after it failed to pay \$2.488 million. Zia was to provide several thousand head of premium cattle which were suitable for Whole Foods' Global Animal Partnership-certified program and/or non-hormone treated cattle (NHTC).

Tyson purchases, slaughters and then packs the Global Animal Partnership-certified cattle, which is almost exclusively sold to Whole Foods, according to the complaint. In late 2018 and early 2019, representatives of Zia and Tyson agreed to a contract that assigned a premium to Zia-produced cattle. But when Zia began to deliver the cattle, the complaint says Tyson refused to pay the agreed-upon price.

Because Whole Foods is a key purchaser of the high end cattle and because Tyson packs a majority of Whole Foods' premium cattle, Zia's ability to turn elsewhere to sell the cattle was limited, the suit alleged.

The jury found that Zia and Tyson did, in fact, have a contract and that Tyson had breached the contract — and the implied promise of good faith and fair dealing — while making a fraudulent misrepresentation to Zia, according to the redacted jury verdict form.

Tyson's "overall mismanagement of its supply chain and the timing of delivery resulted in both significant costs for feed and care, as well as increased death loss of the premium cattle that were part of the [contract]," the complaint says. "Due to the long production schedule and limited number of purchasers for premium cattle, Zia had to continue finishing the cattle on the feedlots in an effort to mitigate any damages caused by [Tyson's] breach and recover costs as best it could."

Meati Foods fue valuada en US\$ 650 millones

22 July 2022 Its first product will hit retail shelves this month

Meati Foods said on Thursday it was valued at \$650 million after its latest funding round, as the Colorado-based alternative meat company seeks to expand its production and retail footprint, reported Reuters.

Venture capital fund Revolution Growth led the round, which fetched \$150 million in proceeds for Meati. Other investors such as Cultivate Next, the venture capital fund of Chipotle Mexican Grill, also participated.

Meati was founded in 2017, although its first product line Eat Meati hit retail shelves only this month.

Plant-based protein companies saw massive growth during the pandemic, but sector studies have suggested the industry is yet to convincingly win over shoppers.

Shares of vegan meat maker Beyond Meat Inc have dropped over 40% so far this year, while the Nasdaq Composite Index has plunged 25%.

Besides diversifying Meati's product portfolio, the funds will also be used for the completion of its "Mega Ranch" in Thornton, Colorado, the company said.

That facility is expected to start shipping products in late 2022, Meati added.

Minerva Foods concretó primer embarque de carne refrigerada a CANADA

Por: Portal DBO 21/07/2022

Exportação foi realizada após todas as unidades brasileiras da companhia receberem a habilitação para enviar seus produtos ao mercado canadense

A Minerva Foods, líder em exportação de carne bovina na América do Sul e uma das maiores empresas na produção e comercialização de carne in natura e seus derivados na região, anuncia seu primeiro embarque para o Canadá, a partir da unidade de Palmeiras de Goiás (GO) e após a habilitação para exportação de carne in natura de todas suas unidades brasileiras ao país.

"A habilitação e posterior envio da primeira carga ao Canadá é mais um indicador positivo de comprometimento com a qualidade e segurança dos nossos produtos. Ampliamos ainda mais nossa atuação para um importante mercado consumidor e abrimos mais uma porta para os nossos produtos no mundo", afirma Márcia Lopes, Gerente Executiva de Qualidade da Minerva Foods.

No começo de 2022, a planta de José Bonifácio (SP) foi habilitada para exportação ao mercado dos Estados Unidos.

A habilitação integrou a lista de mais seis plantas produtivas certificadas para exportar ao mercado estadunidense, sendo: Araguaína (TO), Janaúba (MG), Paranatinga (MT) e Palmeiras de Goiás (GO) que estão autorizadas a enviar carne in natura; a unidade de Barretos/SP para envio de carne enlatada, e; a divisão de negócios Minerva Fine Foods, com produtos cozidos e congelados.